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Southeast Siberia RX1
Ainu AB6
Tungus RU5
  Birar
  Orochon
  Daur
  Solon
  Manegir
Goldi RX3
  Orok
  Orochi
  Olcha
  Negidal
  Kile
  Samagir

/For a map showing the location of the various ethnic groups listed in the OWC headings above, see: 2: Schrenck, RX2 Gilyak, Category 116, pp. 418-423 (in English text)./

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MAP 1

[Frontispiece, facing P.1]

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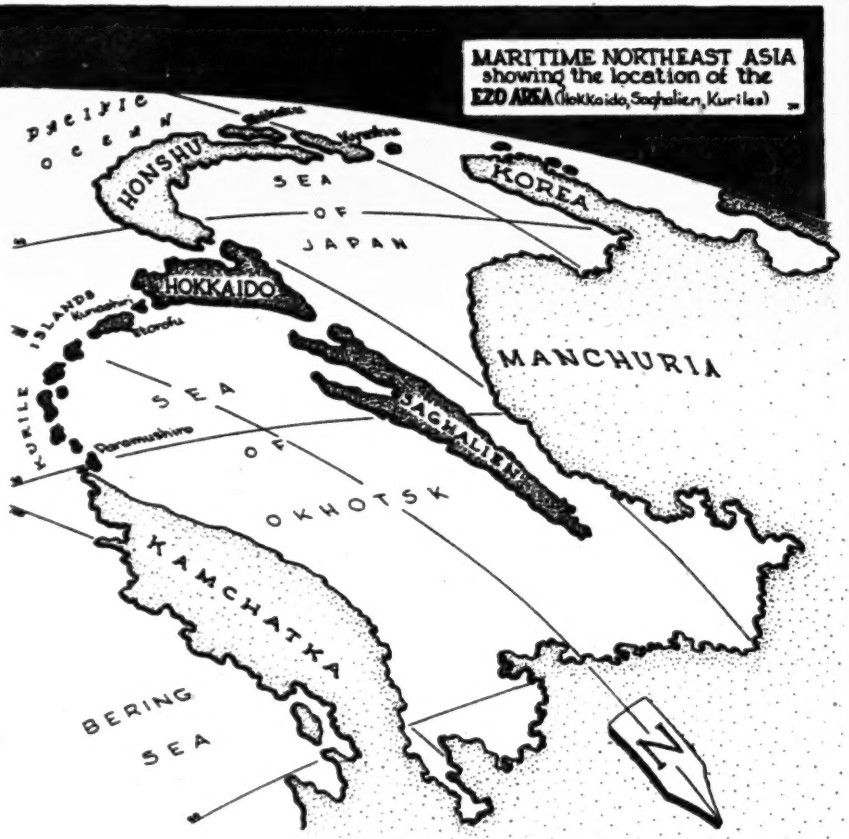

MAP 2

[P. 4(A)]

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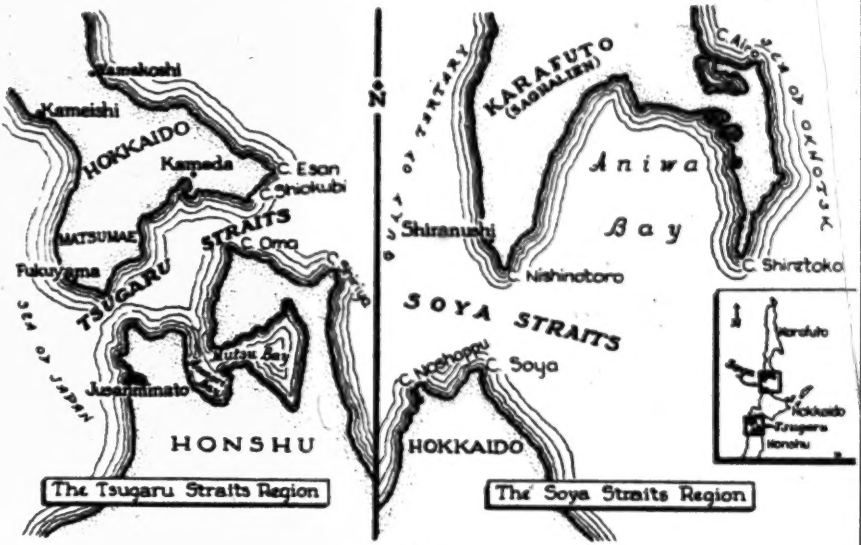

Map 3

[p.24 (A)]

1:Takakura H-4, 5 (no date) 1960 AB6 Ainu AB6
Feudal Japan AB2
Early Japan AB3
AEF
●102

The General Divisions of Hokkaido prior to 1869.
MAP 4

AF
*175
*648
628

from Utasutu to Masuke on the west coast. The direct cause of the revolt of 1669 was a dispute over the fish and game grounds along the Niikappu River between the Ezo of Shibuchari River and those in the region of the Saru River. When the Matsumae refused to do anything about the dispute, aside from sending a delegate to mediate, the Saru River natives became deeply disaffected because they had depended on the Matsumae to solve the difficulty while, on the other hand, the Shibuchari natives despised Matsumae for his supineness in the matter. In 1668 Onibishi, chief of Saru, was killed by Shakushain, chief of Shibuchari, the great Ezo revolt for independence started, and in the following year they massacred the merchants and raided their vessels as well as the ships of the hawk masters. At the same time messages were sent all over the island and the remainder of the discontented Ezo joined the revolt and the massacres. In eastern Ezo eleven boats were attacked and 120 people (including 2 samurai) killed; in western Ezo 8 vessels were attacked and 153 people (including 2 samurai and 3 hawk masters) were killed —a total of 19 vessels and 273 persons. This incident was a shock to the Japanese on the mainland. However, the rebellion sprang from a poorly organized people who had only poison arrows as weapons while the troops sent against them had firearms. In addition, many Ezo were faced with economic difficulty because of the forced cessation of the trade. In 1669 chief Shakushain was killed and his main force defeated after which punitive expeditions were sent against the other tribes. The Matsumae, sending troops to Yoichi (1670), Shiraoi (1671), and Kunnui (1672), made the Ezo render compensation and sign the following pledge:

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*648
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1. All orders from the Lord, regardless of their nature, will be observed by us, our offspring, and *Utare* (kinsfolk) regardless of sex.

[411]
[P.29(A)]

3: Hitchcock N-5 (1888) 1891 AB6 Ainu AB6

600 bushels) and of other grains, wheat, barley, and rye, 15,369 koku (79,000 bushels). These quantities are quite insufficient to sustain the population, which draws its principal supplies from the main island of Japan.

137 The island is well wooded. The spruce, chestnut, walnut, mountain ash, beech, birch, elm, maples, and pines are the most common trees. The maples in the north belong to the large-leaved variety, and are not the same as those of the main island of Japan, the leaves of which are very small. In many parts there is a thick, almost impenetrable undergrowth of scrub bamboo, scarcely exceeding 3 to 4 feet in height, but very unpleasant for the traveler. In the forests, one passes through mile after mile of this luxuriant growth, along narrow trails which can be followed only by an almost imperceptible depression in the general level of the green tops.

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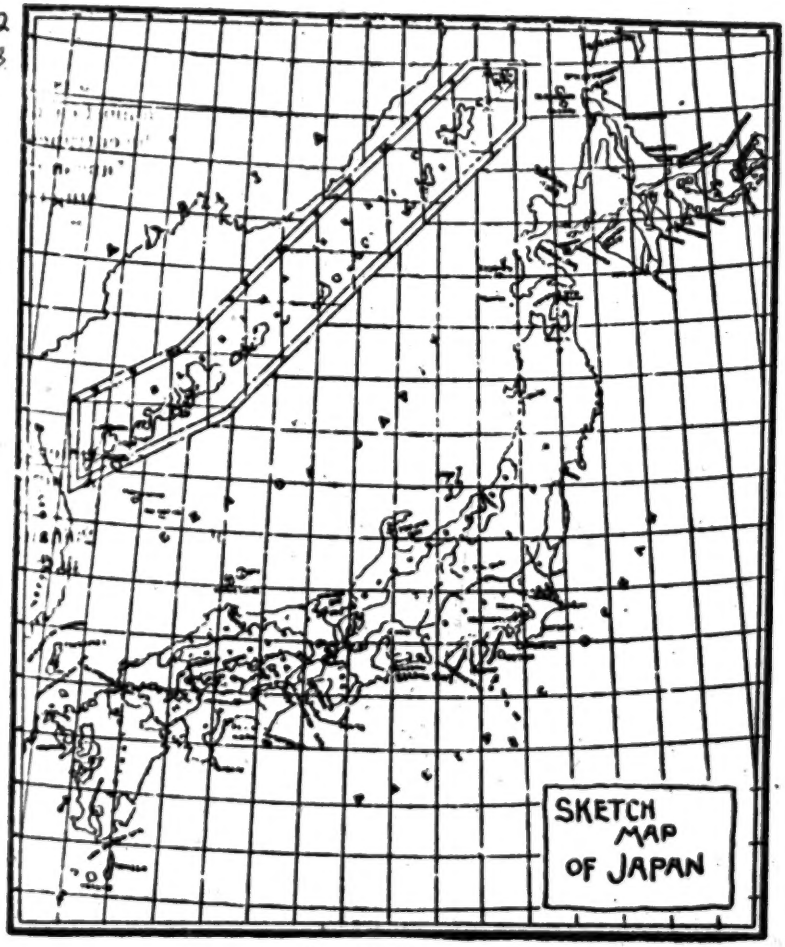


Fig. 68.

- 102
  103
  133
  361
  224
  226

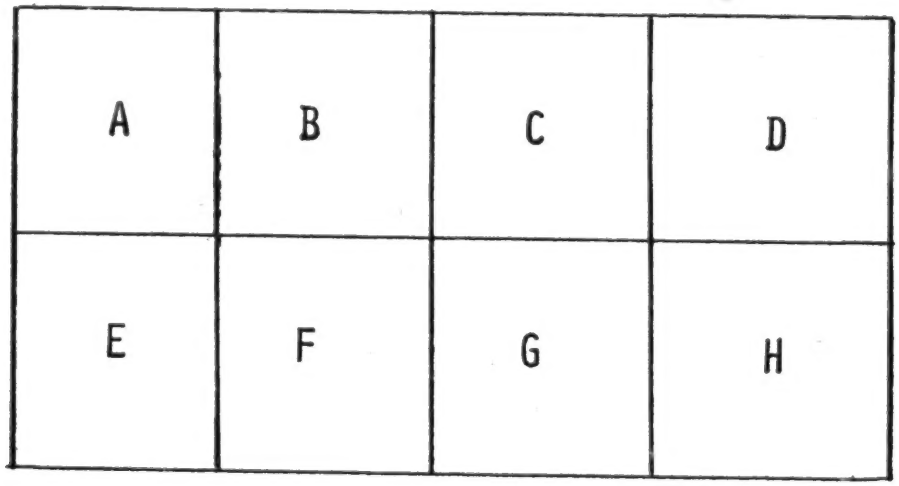
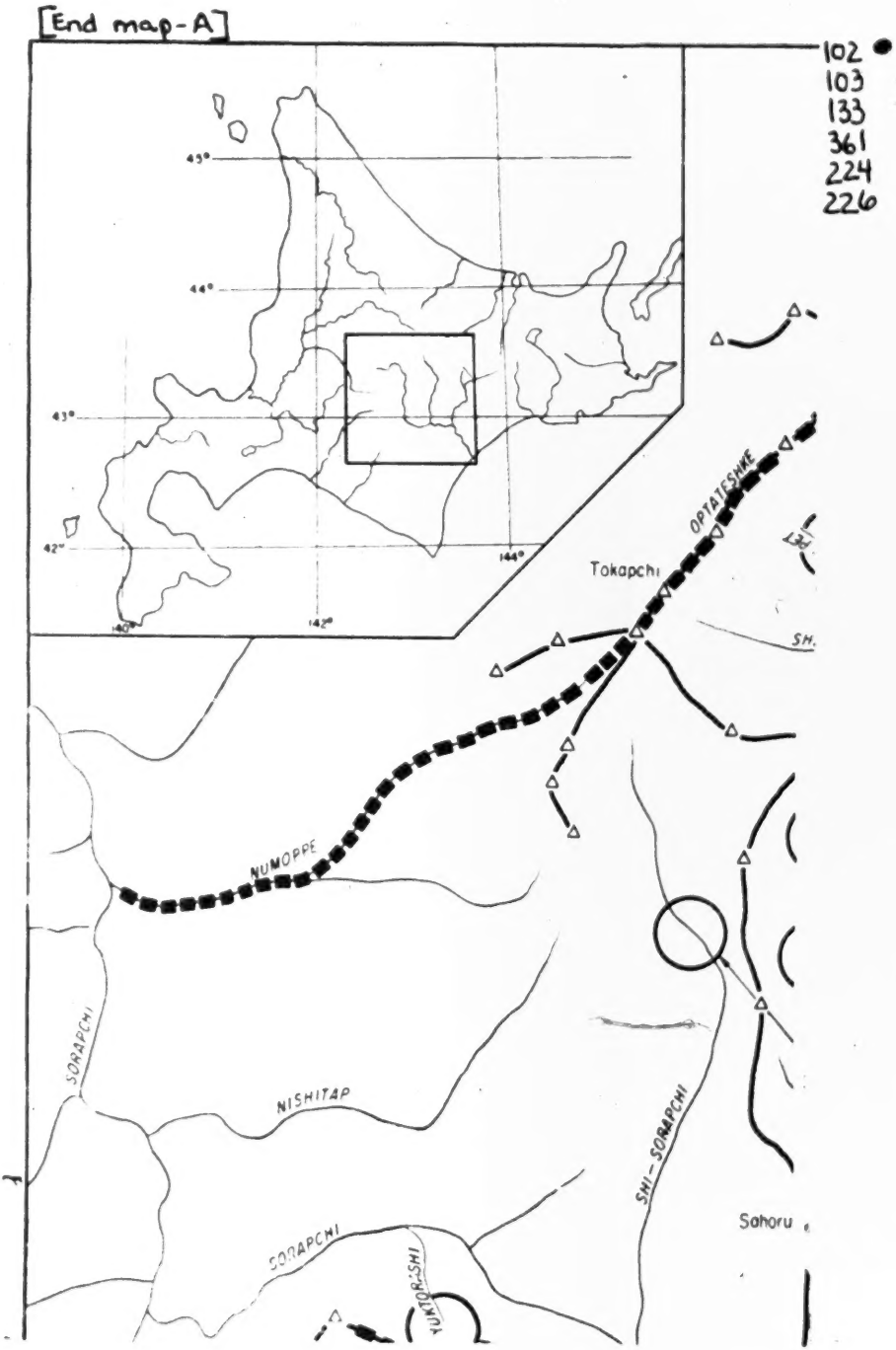


Chart of Positions of End Map
[Facing End Map]

11: Watanabe E-4,5 (1951-1959) 1964 AB6 Ainu AB6



11: Watanabe E-4,5 (1951-1959) 1964 AB6 Ainu AB6

[p. 2-A]

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Map. 1. Rivers of Hokkaido

11: Watanabe E-4,5 (1951-1959) 1964 AB6 Ainu AB6

[p.2-A2]

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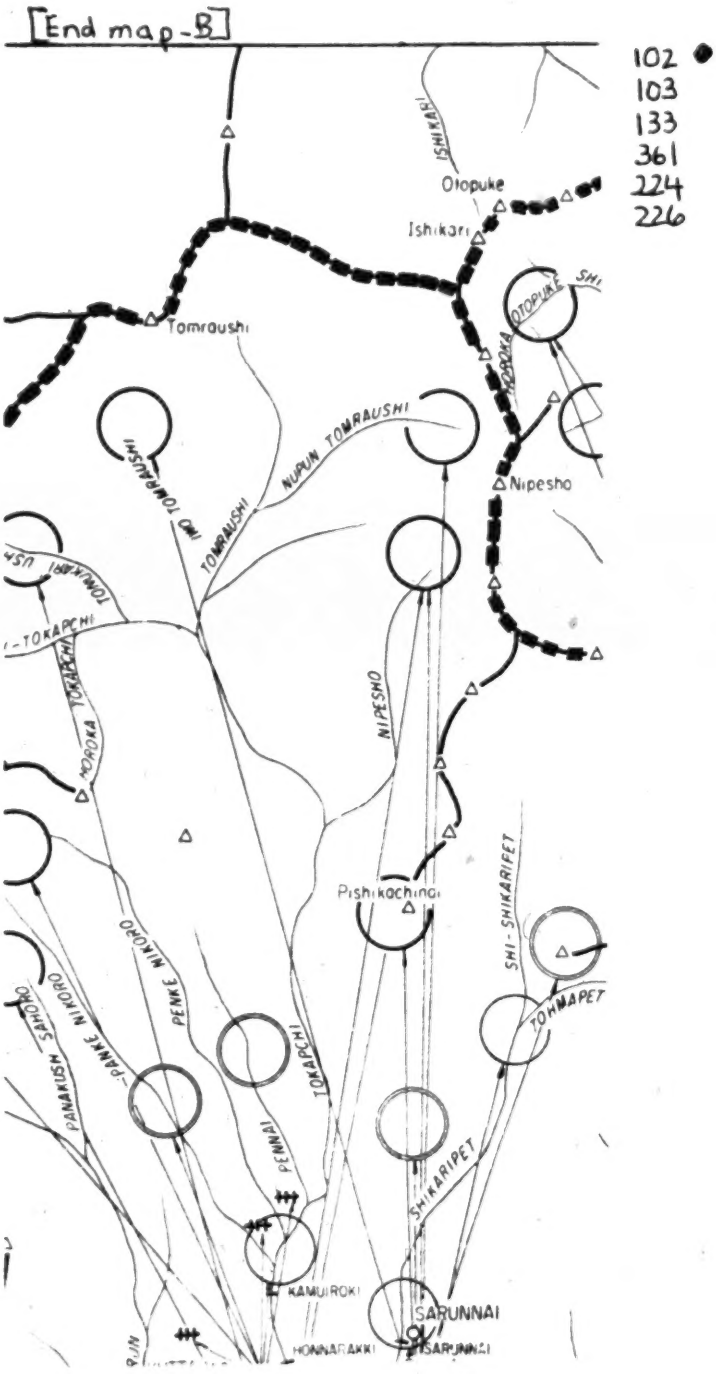
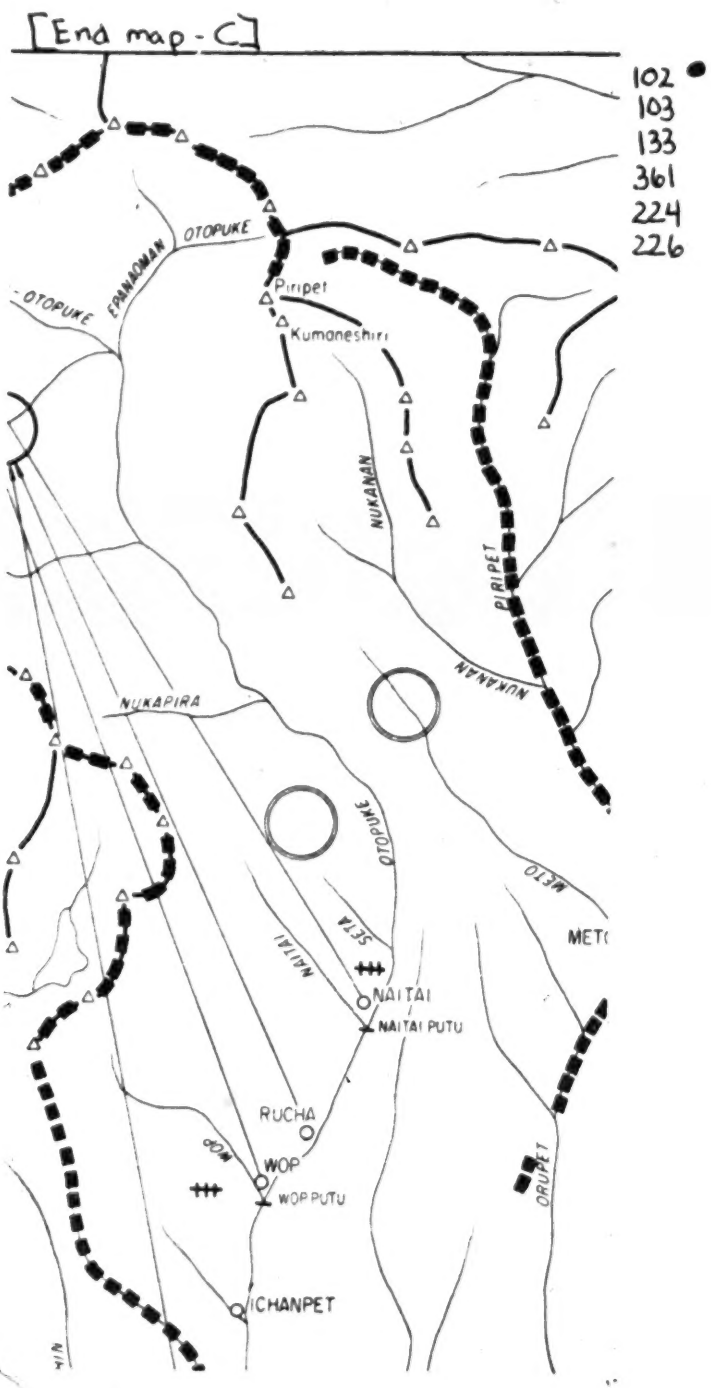
nd old administrative divisions.

11: Watanabe E-4,5 (1951-1959) 1964 AB6 Ainu AB6

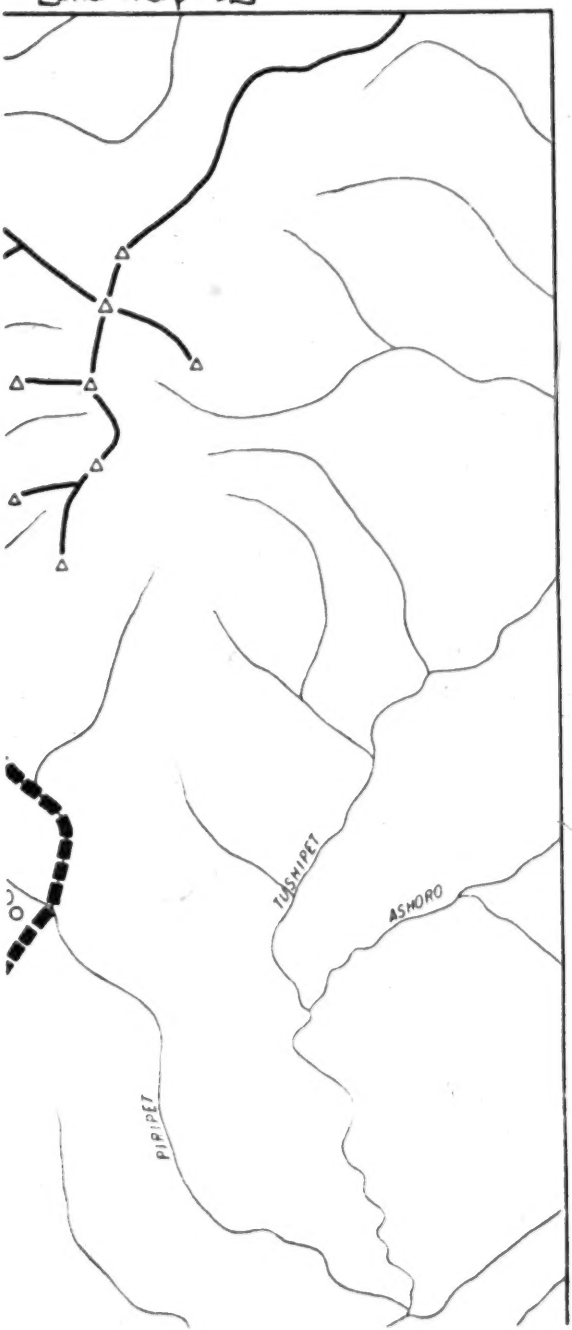


11: Watanabe E-4,5 (19[illegible]-1959) 1964 AB6 Ainu AB6



11: Watanabe E-4,5 (1951-1959) 1964 AB6 Ainu AB6

[End map-D]



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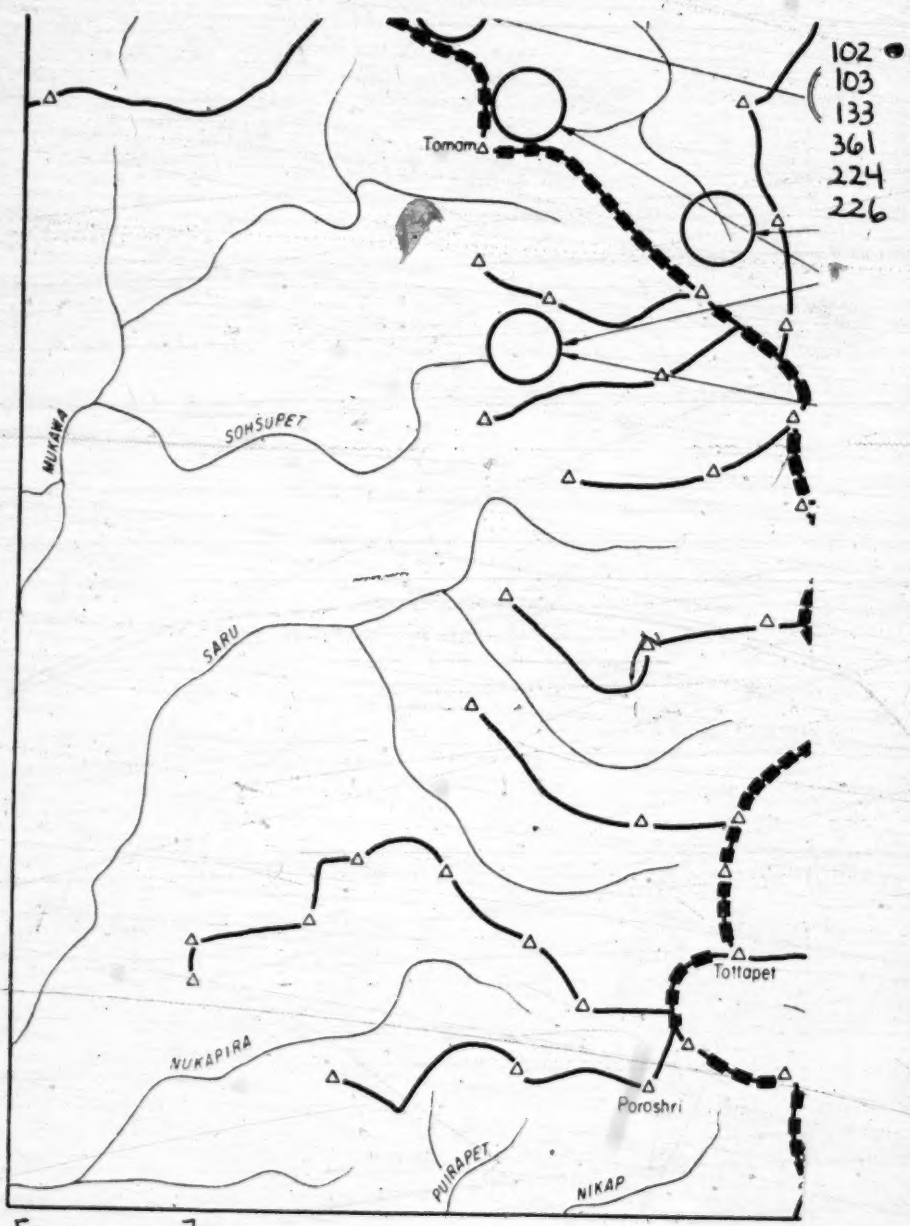
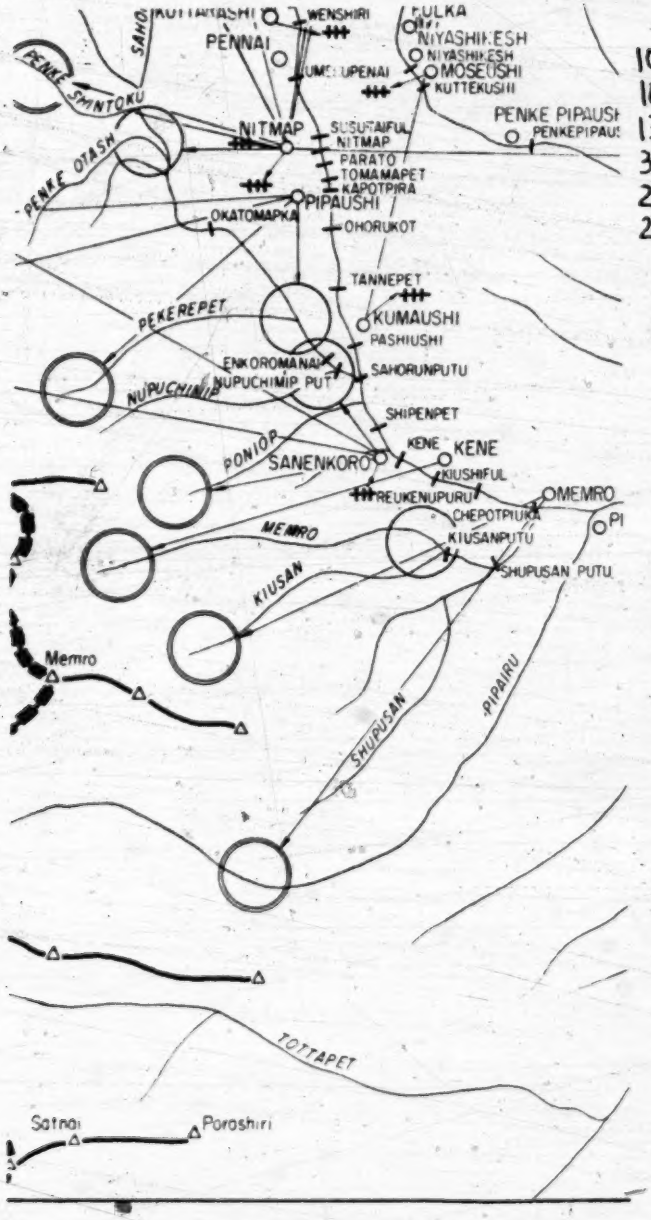
11: Watanabe E-4,5 (1951-1959) 1964 AB6 Ainu AB6



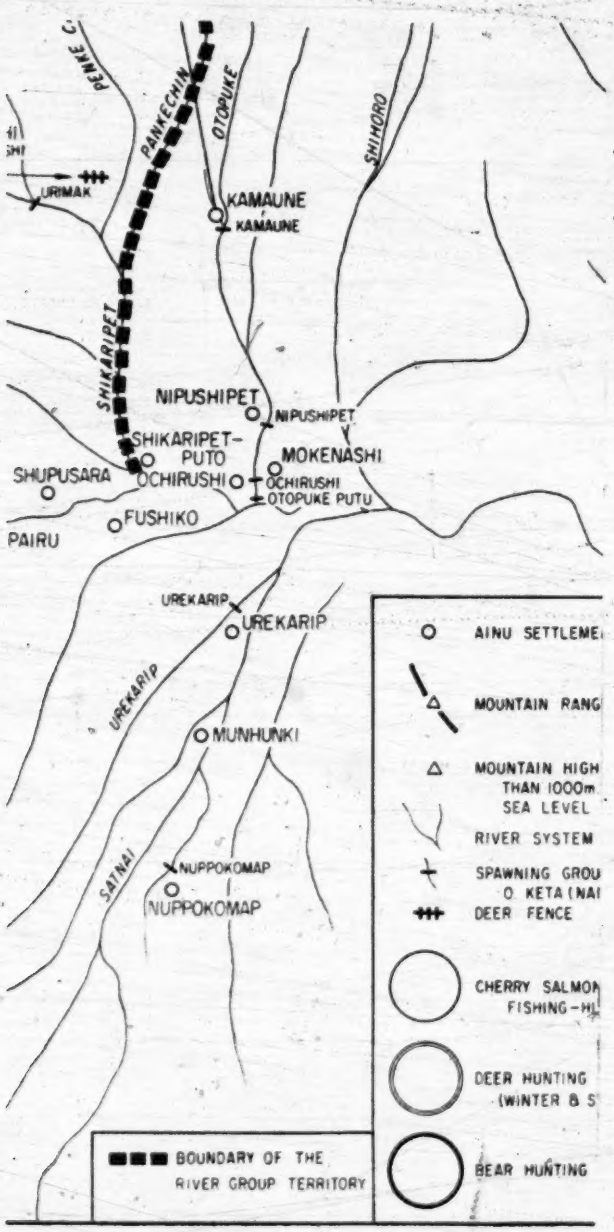
[End map-E]

Map. 2



Distribution of Ainu settlements, hunting and fishing huts, and oth

[End map-F]



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er gathering sites. The upper Tokapchi Valley.

[End map-G]

11: Watanabe E-4,5 (1951-1959) 1964 AB6 Ainu AB6

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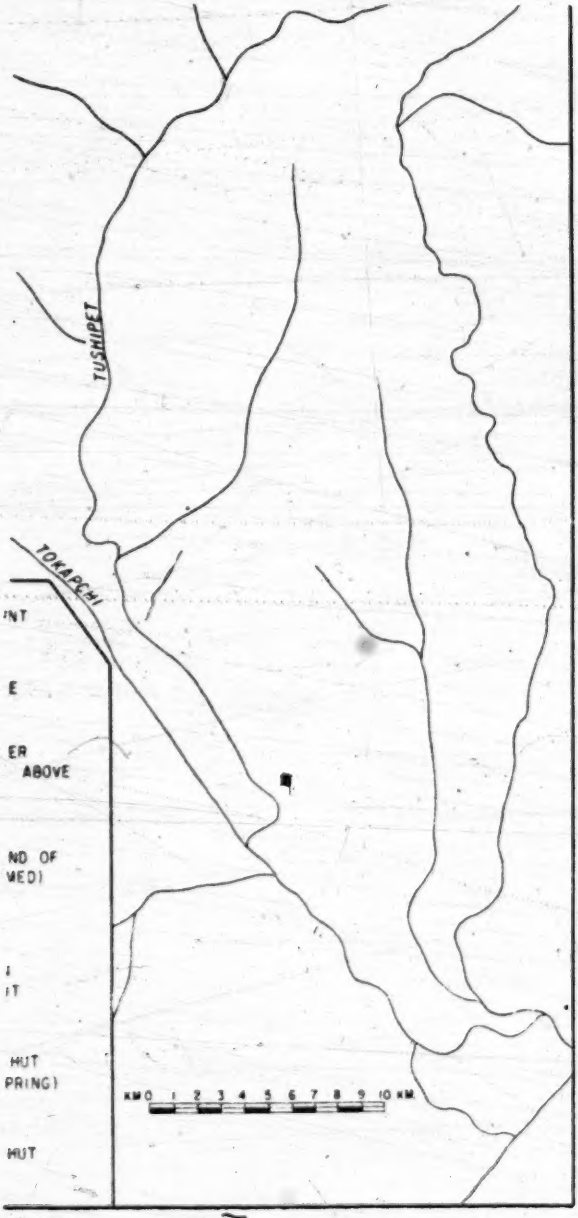

[End map-H]

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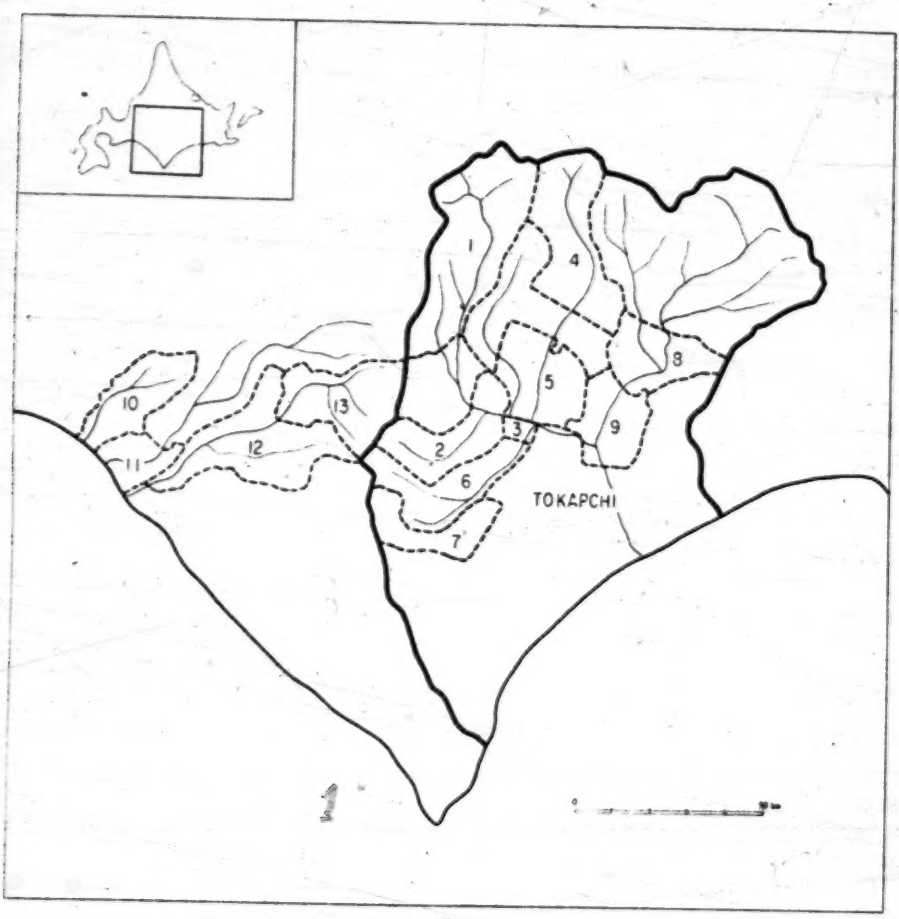

Reference Map for the Chart on Japanese Settlers.
The area numbers correspond to those given in the chart.

saki magistrate, published in 1809), vol. 2, contains a report of a Dutch merchantship which touched Hokkaido in 1643 saying: 'A settlement of twenty houses is about the largest I ever saw. Six or seven, even, eleven at most, is the number of houses in a village. And these settlements lie far between, seldom less than a mile apart'. In fact, according to records of the Kansei and Kyōwa eras (ca. 1790 down to the later 1810's) when Japanese influence first extended to these areas ("Kondo Seisai Zenshu", Complete Works of Seisai Kondo, vol. 1, p. 29), out of twenty-five settlements in six

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1. [For data pertinent to this map, see pages 92-93--Analyst]